

SAYS DECISION WAS UNSOUND

President of American Bar Association Refers To Loewe Case.

That the decision of the United States supreme court in the Danbury hatmakers' case was unsound from the standpoint of sociology, was declared by Stephen B. Gregory, president of the American Bar Association, when testifying before the industrial commission in Washington, on labor in its relation to law.

The Danbury hatmakers' case was tried twice in Hartford and was twice before the United States supreme court. In the last instance a verdict and judgment of \$250,000 for D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, against 136 union hatmakers of Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk, being affirmed. The case was tried on allegation of a boycott conspiracy to prevent the sale of Loewe's non-union made hats. The second trial of the suit in the United States court in Hartford in August, 1912, was practically a legal struggle between the National Anti-Boycott society and the American Federation of Labor.

In his remarks before the industrial commission, President Gregory of the Bar Association, sketched rapidly the rights that belong to the laboring man in common with all citizens of the republic, and to the conclusion that the Loewe case, which he regarded as subject to criticism because they were in violation of constitutional rights.

All the rights that safeguard the life of the individual, including that of trial by jury, free speech and free press, he held to be vital. He quoted the famous saying of John Black, before the supreme court in the Golden Circle case that King Alfred was the greatest of all kings because he secured for his subjects the right of trial by jury and the right of free speech, and maintained those rights although he had to hang forty four judges in one year in order to accomplish this result.

Reference was made to the declaration by Judge Daniel Thew Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, that a man could be enjoined against committing libel, and Mr. Gregory came to the conclusion that it was bad law, and that the individual could not be deprived of the right of free speech, although he must always be answerable for what he said. If an injury was done another. The right to a free press, he thought, was on more secure ground because of the power of the press which at times he admitted was prone to go to lengths that seem to be an abuse, rather than a sane enjoyment of a right. But after all, the witness said, he was inclined to agree with persons that it was better to have newspapers without government than to have government without newspapers because of the great good they do in the protection of popular intelligence and liberty.

"Wrong practices at the expense of the humble," said Mr. Gregory, "are not so much noticed as those which the rich and powerful may suffer. One of the injuries often is excessive bail."

"In all these matters of right there is not much, in my judgment, that can be done by legislation. The Clayton act has afforded a remedy in many respects. As a rule, the attitude of the courts in labor questions is largely a matter of the temperance of the judges, which is always an uncertain factor. It is to be admitted that judges become prejudiced against labor. This is due to the excesses that are sometimes committed in strikes. Such excesses imputed to all labor men who are on strike prejudice all men, including judges. And judges, more than average men, are impressed by violence, and so become prejudiced against labor leaders."

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK

By Lee Page

Us fellows was setting awn Fude Simkinses frunt steps today talking about vacation, and I made a face like a Chinaman, with I beeliee good by pushing the ends of my eyes and the ends of my mouth with my fingers, saying, I bet nup of the rest of you fellows can do this.

Wich they awl tried it and nup of them did it, as good as wat I did, and they awl startid to make different kinds of faces, and Sid Hunt sed, Lets have a funny face contest to see wich can make the funniest face, I bet I can.

I bet I can, sed Sam Krawns, and the rest of us awl sed we bet we cood, and my cuzin Artie sed, Well we awt to have a prize we awt to have a prize and a judge.

Ill give this prize for a prize if you let me be judge, sed Skinny Martin. And he took a big appel out of his pocket, wich nobody noo he had, and we awl sed he cood be judge, and then we cootid out to see wich was the best, first and 2nd and 3rd till evvrybody had did it, Reddy Merly going ferst.

Now look, judge, he sed. And he made a farsee face at Skinny Martin, beeing pritty cuz he was looking awl and maybe looking funnier awn akount of awl his freckles.

Then the rest of us awl did it in ur turn, emm sticking out thare tungs and sum keeping thare tungs in and awl of them beeing so funny looking it a good thing we dont look like that awl the time if we evvir expect to get married, awn akount of no-body wood marry us, and atfir Sam Krawns had went beeing the last wun, we awl yelled at Skinny Martin, Wich was the funniest, wich was the funniest.

G, wate a minit, wats yure hurry, the judge gets a turn, dont he, sed Skinny. And wat did he do but pull a littel round looking glass out of his pocket and quick make a farsee in it, saying, The judge ses his own is the funniest, he gets the prize, And he jumped up and startid to run down the street fast as anything, taking bites out of the appel, and we awl ran atfir him yellin, No farsa, no farsa. Only we didnt keteh him till the prize was cutting but a nora, awn akount of him having such lawny legs.

An issue of \$5,000,000 yearly Manchester bills was sold in London at an average of 4 1/2 per cent.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AND BOUQUETS
JOHN RECK & SON

Manufacturers Feature Industrial Education

Training of Young Men for Industry Will Be Shown at N. A. M. Convention.

An exhibition of the most approved methods of training young men and women for places in the industrial life of the country will be the feature of the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York City on May 25-26.

Leading schools of the country will be represented by students, boys and girls, actively at work in various lines of industry, to show the manufacturers the benefit of industrial training. The theory of trade training and the progress of the movement in the United States, will be indicated by physical exhibits of a large number of well known institutions, and in a mass of photographic and diagrammatic material which has been collected. The work of New York city in training youth for a place in industry will be shown by students from various public schools and vocational classes. They will demonstrate work in carpentry, plumbing, electricity and other trades.

The scope of the exhibition is broad enough to include all efforts which have been made in this country to train the youth for actual service rather than in classic subjects. It is the first elaborate exhibition of its kind and will include all trades. Decorative panels covering the sides of the Colonial room where the exhibit will be made, are being prepared by student painters at the Boardman Trade School, New Haven, Conn. A machine and shop unit will be supplied by the Bridgeport, Conn. State Trade Education Shop, the Fitchburg idea will be illustrated in a collection of material in charge of a graduate of the apprentice shops of the Simonds Manufacturing company of Fitchburg, Mass., and sheet metal working will be demonstrated by students of the New York Trade School. An exhibit of bakery products will be made by the George Junior Republic of Freeville, N. Y. the Hampton, Va. institute will also be represented.

An especially interesting section will be devoted to vocation for girls in which straw weaving, garment making and fitting, embroidery making and domestic science will be demonstrated, with pupils from the Manhattan Trade School for Girls and from New York city public schools in attendance. The work of apprentice shops will be typified by exhibits from such establishments as the International Harvester company of Chicago, the American Type Foundry company, New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads, United Shoe Machinery company, Beverly, Mass., Cadillac Motor Car company, Detroit, and Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing company, of Providence, R. I. The training of non-English speaking immigrants, especially in industrial terms, will be covered by an exhibit from the Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A.

THE PROBLEM OF MOSQUITO CONTROL

Efforts are reported all over the United States this spring to exterminate mosquitoes. California people estimate that doctors bills can be cut down 50 per cent. by killing these germ carriers. This may be putting the mosquito's misdeeds rather high. For in many sections the time when the mosquito is most active is the healthiest part of the year. But absence of mosquitoes is a positive asset to any community.

The idea frequently prevails that if a neighborhood has a high and dry location, yet has the "skeets," that they must come from a long distance and that it can't be helped. But the scientists say that in most cases the bugs breed quite near the homes that they infest. Thus the problem is largely one for the individual householder.

Mosquitoes breed freely in such places as buckets kept for fire purposes, pans used for poultry, hogheads, tanks kept for flushing purposes, water pitchers in closets, bathtubs, mud puddles, hoof prints that fill with water, etc. They have been found even in urns used for holy water in churches.

Real estate men find that a neighborhood infected by mosquitoes suffers in public estimation. Sitting on the porch is the typical American manner of spending summer evenings. There the family gathers, and company is entertained. If people are driven inside a stuffy house, the attentions of the mosquitoes, much of the pleasure of the summer evening is gone. The men may not inquire if there are mosquitoes when they ask a real estate man about a house. But they are apt to find that the wife wants to know about it.

Killing mosquitoes does not seem to be very expensive. It simply needs the draining off of low spots in or near a town, and a persistent search by the householder for concealed breeding places about his premises.

BRITISH STUDY RUSSIAN NOW.

London, May 18.—Russian is the popular language of the hour, and conversation classes are thriving in high society as well as among young men looking for commercial openings in Russia after the war. The King's College of the University of London plans to establish a school of Slavonic languages, to include Polish, Serbian and other Balkan tongues as well as Russian. An offer of an appropriate library for this purpose has been made by Seton Watson. There are now in King's seventy Russian students, driven out of the German and Belgian universities, who are taking courses mostly in engineering and medicine.

BAD BREATH

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MRS. McLEAN PROVED A WORTHY OPPONENT FOR MOLLA BJURSTEDT



MRS. MARSHALL McLEAN

Women lawn tennis players nursing aspirations to beat Miss Molla Bjurstedt should carefully make a note in their little books of the methods by which Mrs. Marshall McLean secured a set. It was the first set in a competitive match that the girl from Norway lost since her appearance in this country. The remarkable episode happened in the semi-final round of the women's metropolitan championship singles on the courts of the West Side Tennis club at Forest Hills, N. Y. Miss Bjurstedt won, 6-1, 7-9, 6-2, and she experienced many aggravating moments before she could claim the victory. In all of her previous matches Miss Bjurstedt had had plenty of opportunity to thrive on speed. Except for an occasional hammer and tongs rally, Miss Bjurstedt had few chances to let herself out. She piled up a lot of nets against her score, hanging the simplest shots, all because of the phenomenal control of pace on the part of Mrs. McLean. In the second set with Miss Bjurstedt leading at 5-2 on games, the American reeled off three games in a row by her clever strategy, even with the Norwegian within a stroke of the match. Miss Bjurstedt was outgeneralized and outplayed at this stage. She failed completely to fathom the slower returns of the ball, often bringing off such ridiculous strokes as to cause her to stand and wave her arms and racket from sheer nervous vexation. Mrs. McLean teased her opponent into all sorts of traps at this stage, winning the set at 9-7.

NOTICE TO LANDLORDS

Workmen in the new factories coming from other cities are daily calling on us for houses and flats to rent.

Our list of vacancies is rapidly decreasing. THESE MEN HAVE LITTLE TIME TO SPEND LOOKING FOR A HOME.

Our facilities for dealing with them are such that they lose less time by coming to us than by hunting the city over for houses handled by private owners.

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Want Ads. Cent a Word.

TODAY'S WANTS

BARGAIN—\$2 cash and \$2 monthly buys ten lots on Long Island, N. Y. Full price \$60 (only \$5 each), Val. 133 William St., New York City. R 3 1 p

PHONE 3290, day or night, Automobiles for hire. Auto Garage. R 6 *to 135

NEW SUMMER COTTAGE—Cheap, near water, Myrtle Beach, easy terms, building lot, \$4 monthly. Box 188, Milford, Ct. U 13 *tf

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NO JOB LOTS we carry in stock, only high grade goods, tiffany blanda, leather effects, grass cloths, etc. Also fancy mouldings, large assortment. Edward E. Bursey, 47 John St. U 22 sll*

FOR SALE

All of the real estate of Burr & Knapp, consisting of cottages, two and three family houses and vacant lots, located in Bridgeport, Fairfield, Stratford and Milford. Also one-third interest in the factory property located at the northwest corner of South Avenue and Water Street. Lists may be obtained at The Title Guaranty and Trust Company, 993 Broad Street.

J. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Trustee.

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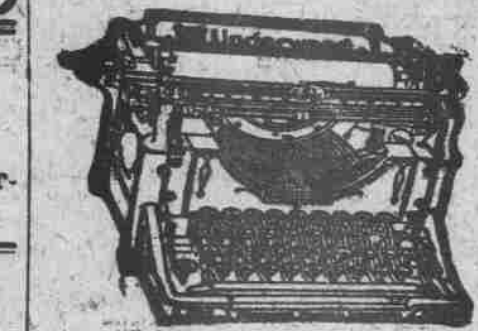
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ANNIE FARANZ BAKREDA, VS. ANDREW BAKREDA.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, ss., SUPERIOR COURT.

Bridgeport, May 13, A. D., 1915. Upon the complaint of the said Annie Faranz Bakreda praying for reasons therein set forth, for a divorce returnable to the Superior Court, in and for Fairfield County, on the first Tuesday of June 1915.

It appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that Andrew Bakreda the said defendant is absent from this state and gone to parts unknown.

Therefore ordered, that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in the Bridgeport Evening Farmer, a newspaper printed in Bridgeport, Conn., three times successively commencing on or before the 19th day of May, A. D., 1915.

MICHAEL J. FLANAGAN, Assistant Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County. R 17 a*

Farmer Want Ads. 1c a

Financial

Bridgeport Savings Bank

CORNER OF MAIN AND STATE STS.

The 144th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all deposits payable on and after January 2, 1915.

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For forty-nine years we have been conducting business at the same old location, corner of Main and John Streets, Bridgeport, Conn., and our Private Bank has been established there continuously. We have received and paid out on demand without notice millions of dollars of money deposited with us and we continue to receive money subject to depositor's check at sight, on which we allow three per cent. per annum, credited to each account monthly. We solicit the accounts of individuals, business men, firms and corporations, and all who want a bank account where they can deposit money, checks or drafts, and leave it for one day, one week, one month or one year, and draw interest. We give to the business